The Columbian.

VOL. 2....NO 48. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

J. R. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &C.

LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vl-n43

C. CHEMBERLAIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, also Hartman's building, Main st. vl-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

S. MOYER, druggist and apothecary. Exchange block Main st. vl-n43

C. METZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. GREENAWALT, watch and clock maker, and dealer in watches, corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

C. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., just below American house. vl-n43

P. KATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

S. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite Court House. vl-n43

C. MILLER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. vl-n43

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg, Main st. vl-n43

D. METZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., over Hartman's store, west of Market street. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

I. EVANS, M. D., surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

R. C. KNORR, surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal church. vl-n43

C. KNORR, M. D., surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

BUTZER, M. D., surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vl-n43

H. C. BOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

C. ROBBINS, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. vl-n43

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Bamey building, Main st. vl-n43

MRS. A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vl-n43

MISS FREEMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west sts. vl-n43

MISS M. HENDRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n43

MISS M. E. FREEMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vl-n43

MISSES HARMAN, millinery and fancy goods, Main street, just below American house. vl-n43

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. HANCOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Ballizer Hancock, proprietor. vl-n43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just above Iron. vl-n43

P. & A. WEISS, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just above Iron. vl-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Reuben Clark, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by John Deacon, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n43

MRS. HOFFEE, by G. W. Mayorm, east end of Market st. vl-n43

P. SPONSLER, refreshment saloon, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

PARKS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. vl-n43

W. GILMORE, refreshment saloon, Struve's block south side Main st. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

P. JACOBS, confectionery, groceries etc. Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

S. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc. Exchange block, Main street. vl-n43

M. KELLY, NEAL & CO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

C. MAIR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., north west corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

A. BECKLEY, Keystone store, boots and shoes, stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vl-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectionaries, Main st., near the railroad. vl-n43

S. SHENOWAL, general stock of merchandise, at the head lumber, corner of Main street and creek road. vl-n43

J. JACOBS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc., Struve's block, Main st., below Iron vl-n43

C. MYERS, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. vl-n43

C. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st. below Iron. vl-n43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just above Iron. vl-n43

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C. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st. below Iron. vl-n43

J. KLEIN, dealer in choice dry goods, Hoopskirts, notions, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

S. KLEIN, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vl-n43

J. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CRAMER & A. J. HAYHURST, dealers in Groceries, confectioneries and Notions, Bloomsburg, south side Main st., two doors above Pugh's hardware store. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN GUGEL, Sign, Ornamental and House painter Southside, one sq. E R Rail. vl-n43

C. W. COXELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vl-n43

E. L. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert Block, Main st. vl-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

F. BROART, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

E. BIDLEMAN, Agent Munson's Copper Tip Boiler Lightning Rod. v2-n43

J. B. PURSEL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. vl-n43

C. FUNTEL, trunk Maker, and White and Saddle Painter, Scottown, vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the railroad. vl-n43

W. J. BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

A. WIEMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n43

D. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Carrell's furniture rooms vl-n43

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Gower & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, Main st. vl-n43

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

W. PEARSON, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

JOHN A. EVENSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

SAMUEL LAUBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n43

W. W. SAMPLE & CO, Machinists, East Bloomsburg, Pump rods furnished, Castings made at short notice, Repairing done promptly. v2-n23

GEORGE HASSKRT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Empire & Co's Machine Shop, East Bloomsburg. vl-n43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Cherry's alley, back of American house. vl-n43

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Reed's Hotel. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Wm. Mosteller cor. of Main and Pine st. vl-n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vl-n47

HALLMAN BROTHERS, Tanners and manufacturers of leather, on Main st., below Grove. v2-n4

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill street. vl-n47

POWER & HERRING, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vl-n47

GEORGE LAZARUS, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gents furnishing goods, Main st., next door to the brick hotel. vl-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vl-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

ELIAS A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vl-n47

A. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main street, below Pine. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHAPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main st v2n5

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker Orangeville, near the Episcopal church. vl2nl

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder proprietor, southeast corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

J. H. CREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2-n12

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street. v2-n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

L. KEILER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18

D. J. K. ROBBINS, surgeon and Physician, Second st., below Main. v2-n18

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North West Corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n18.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18.

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light street. vl-n45

J. FERWILLIGER, cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vl-n48

JOSEPH WALTER Blacksmith, opposite post office. vl-n48.

H. E. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vl-n46

MISS E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. vl-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vl-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vl-n46

J. LEISER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2 n27

ESPY DIRECTORY.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main street, opposite steam Mill. v2-n46

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. v

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. v12n11

J. D. CALDWELL, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, fish, salt, nails, etc., etc. v12n11

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v12n11

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown. vl-n46

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc, Madison Township Columbia county Pa. vl-n46

CAPT. SAMUEL BIMEY, Madison Hotel, Drovers and Strangers entertained. v2-n4

BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, First store on Buckhorn bridge. v2-n18.

JACOB & WM. HARRIS, dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines. First store in northeast corner of town. v-n18.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located hotel, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county court house, respectfully solicits from their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of their guests neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. Their house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. KOONS & CLARK.

Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone extensive changes in its arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all pernicious drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

The Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of SUMMER REFRESHMENTS, consisting of SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE, LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. LAWSON CALMAN, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 8, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. C. H. DIETTERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. These principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 30 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	21,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	25,00	50,00
One column	15,00	18,00	25,00	50,00	100,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising or jobbing are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

"*Columbian Office*,"

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by

C. M. VANDERSLICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. sept2'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the *Columbian* Office. (Jan1'67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. (jours'67.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop first door below the Post Office Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Nov. 15, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Widmyer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair, will restore half to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber bases to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68 tf

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

UNION HOTEL,

ROHRSBURG, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has purchased and refitted in the best manner the old stand formerly occupied by W. A. Kline, and that he is now prepared to accommodate his friends with all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class house. A fine new barn has been built and the surroundings placed in perfect order. The bar will always be stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table furnished with the best the market affords. JAMES V. GILLASPIE.

July 3,'68-tf

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

WM. MASTELLER, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put it in permanent repair and furnished BAR AND TABLE with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests [apr2'68

Choice Poetry.

WATCH, MOTHER!

Mother, watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed, and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never count the time it costs—
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay,
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me the thankless task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of Light and Love.

Mother, watch the little tongue,
Prattling eloquent and wild;
What is said and what is sung
By the joyous, happy child,
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis spoken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother, watch the little heart,
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart—
Keep, O keep that young heart true.
Exterminating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed,
Harvest rich you then may see
Ripen for eternity.

Miscellaneous.

SEYMOUR'S SPEECH AT WILKESBARRE.

Our readers are aware that Governor Seymour passed through this State, the week before the election. We give extracts from his Speech, delivered at Wilkesbarre. It will repay perusal, if it is after the contest is over, and the question decided.

I was glad to learn that I could reach my home in Central New York from the city of Philadelphia, by passing through this portion of Pennsylvania. It gave me pleasure to have an opportunity to see a section of our Union of which I had heard so much and which derived such interest, not only from the history of this valley and of your beautiful town, but from the great commercial importance of that district through which we have passed to-day by the road which traverses the margin of the Lehigh River. In going through the State of Pennsylvania, not only in the portion over which I have passed to day—where the bold skill of your citizens has contributed to make a path way for commerce along the rudest scenes of nature—but also in traveling over the western part of your State where those long lines of communication are made that unite our great commercial city with the States of the West I was struck with the beneficence of that enterprise and those expenditures of money which gave employment to labor, and gave wealth and prosperity to communities. I saw that it was this that made you a great and wealthy State. I saw why it was that people were ready to battle for a social condition that placed them so high in the scale of civilization. I looked into the cost of these things and I was told that the great Central Railroad, with its branches had a capital of about thirty millions of dollars. I do not know the cost of the railroad that runs from here, and which enables you to carry your coal to market in the City of Philadelphia; perhaps half as much, and I could not but applaud the liberality of the people who, in some form, had advanced these large sums of money to promote the prosperity of your section of the Union, and not only of your section but of New York and other States which feel the benefit of your great works. Nay, the whole nation obtains from them an impetus in its commerce, in its civilization, and in its material power. A little wisdom and a little business capacity work out wondrous results. While these things were passing through my mind it occurred to me that during the year ending June 1, '68, we had spent in the United States nearly one hundred and fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of maintaining armies and navies, and in expenses relating to military force of our Government. I found here a cost that would build up a magnificent system of internal improvements. I compared the results. Who can see a trace of the one hundred and fifty millions, drawn from the people for purposes of building up a system of force? How sad is the contrast compared with the beneficent result of those enterprises which give employment to labor, lift up civilization, quicken commerce, and made us a great and prosperous people. (Great applause.) It is stated by the President of the United States, in a communication which he has just put forth, which is in accord with what has been otherwise learned from official sources, that since the war ceased this government will have spent sixteen hundred millions of dollars by the 1st of June, 1869. The President, in making this statement, assumes that we shall spend no more than the Congressional Committee estimates. Our experience is that these estimates fall short of the fact. Our Republican friends did probably what we should have done under similar circumstances and made the best show they could of their financial affairs for the coming year, for upon that statement they were to go down to the people of the United States and ask for an approval of their policy of government. From the beginning of your government down to 1861, a period of more than seventy years, we find that this government spent about seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we carried on two foreign wars, one of three years duration against the whole power of Great Britain, and another when we subjugated Mexico and took the capital of the Mexican republic, but we did more than that when we began our Government. Our territories were not one-third as great as they are now. We made the Louisiana purchase; we bought Florida; we extended our limits from the thread of the Mississippi river clear out to the Pacific coast. This sum in the hands of wise statesmanship and economical administration, brought us to that great national power which we held before the late rebellion. What has been the result of nearly the same amount which has been expended since the war ended? This question concerns every man before me. These sixteen hundred millions dollars have been drawn from the people; we know well enough were the money comes from, but we do not always know where it goes to. (Laughter.) Our Republican friends have had the administration of the Government nearly eight years—nearly four years of war and four years of peace.

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The question is, whether their policy has been so wise and beneficent that you can afford to give it your approval? It is strictly a business question and should be so regarded. There is no man here, whether laborer or employer, or capitalist, who is not affected by this question in his home, in his happiness, in his ability to bestow the necessities or comforts of life upon those who are dependent upon him. I ask you then to lay aside political prejudices and listen to me while I try to show wherein I think those who are opposed to us have made mistakes. You are to listen to me with caution for I may have individual interest or party prejudice, and I ask for my opinions no greater weight than belongs to truths uttered by any man which cannot be gainsaid. (Applause.) My Republican friends, what have you done with the sixteen hundred million dollars which you have spent since the war ended? What results have you to show to compare with the results of the expenditure of a little over the same amount for seventy years previous to the war? When the war ended, the duties which you took upon yourselves were to restore our Union and bring back business to its accustomed channel; to give us back our carrying trade, which had been swept from the oceans of the world; not to relieve business men of their perplexities; to give to the laboring man in return for his toil, a currency that was not a lying dollar—not one that said it was a dollar when it was only seventy-five cents. (Cheers.) Have you done these things? Do our ships ride the ocean? Is our flag found as it was before the war, in every port? No! We, who classed ourselves five years ago, among the first maritime powers, now find our products carried over the world under another flag. This is not merely a matter of mortification, or a matter of loss of profits of the carrying trade, but you lose the active agencies that did so much to promote the agricultural and the mechanical arts of our country, when the owners of ships in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, were looking into every corner of the world, to see if there was not a market there for something that you made which they might find profit in carrying. Has quiet and certainty in business pursuits been restored? I appeal to men of all policies and all pursuits. I appeal to those men who work out your great enterprises, build your railroads, construct your canals, put up your furnaces that send up their black clouds of smoke by day and illuminate the heavens as by volcanic fires at night. Did they ever know a time when there was more financial or business uncertainty; when, with the varying value of our currency, every other article was so liable to uncertain rise or fall in prices? Where is the commerce we had when the South was the great cotton producing country of the world? What was then the track of commerce? The men of the West raised corn, beef and pork, and sold it to planters; planters turned it into cotton, and in that form it went all over the world, and we defied the world because they depended on us for that great staple to give activity to their industry. It started them again on its way westward, building up cities, making railroads, calling for the products of your mines, and setting in motion all over the land, a circle of mechanical industry and vigor such as the world has never seen—a circle of industry like the great Gulf Stream, that whirls through its orbits, directing commerce, equalizing temperature, and giving fertility to the nations of the world. (Cheers.) Have we got these things back? I will not do the Republican party injury by denying the difficulties of the problem with which they had to deal. The war had impoverished the Southern States; it had established new social relations among the people, and great allowances must be made for the difficulties of the situation. But what is the first consideration when men enter upon great and sacred duties? It is that they should enter on them in the right temper. It was a business matter concerning the happiness of your homes, the prosperity of the people, the glory of the nation. It was no time for party passions. Read the columns of your papers and the debates of your legislators for the last four years. Have they been like the voices of our fathers, when upon Pennsylvanian soil they laid the foundations of your Union? Do they sound as the debates did when the grand old men of the revolution hewed out the timbers of the Constitution, shaped the structure, and put them fitly together? How patiently and forbearingly they did their work, and that work has been blessed of the Almighty because it was the spirit in which He governs the world. Has that been the temper of the Congressional debates? Listen to the language of men who have led the party in power in the halls of legislation, and to the speakers upon the rostrum, read their party journals. How like a period of war all sounds. They are appealing to your passions; they are exciting bitter animosities; they are fighting over again the battles of the past. (Cheers.) They who fought in our armies have returned to their duties. They toil in our midst, some in full health, some with weakened constitutions, and some with maimed limbs. They feel the terrors of the war far more than we who staid at home, but they showed none of this temper. Go to the graves of those who died in the distant South, where slumber side by side those who opposed each other in the deadly conflict; go to the battle field where, five years ago, you would have seen things showing the marks of the strife—the mangled tree, the torn field, the bloody raiment, the heat and broken musket, the useless sash, that shall never again gird him who once was a living and vigorous man, the new made grave, with all its terrible suggestions, and now you will find that nature has covered them all over with green grass and with the beautiful flowers of the season. We have everything to teach us that the passions of war should have died away long since. It is only by men who claim to lead us, and who should gave us calm counsels, and sometimes in the temple of God's holy religion that we hear the past harrowed up. Do you think any man would dare go before our soldiers and ask them to dig up the remains of those who died before their valor, to drag the skeletons of their foes to the light of day? They would smite him down with indignation. How much better are the men who now, when four years have rolled by, come before you and want to open the grave of buried passions, and day after day, from the rostrum and in the press try, to fill your mind with the sentiments of hate? Are these moral resurrectionists any better than those who would drag the insensible remains of the dead to light? They turn the minds of the people away from the consideration of the true problem of good government. They hinder wise legislation. They peril our future. The policy of hate never governed a nation well. (Cheers.) We have spent sixteen hundred millions of dollars to uphold great armies to keep the people of the South in abject submission, though the war left them poor, with their houses desolate, their family ties broken up. Then was the time when wise statesmanship, Christian charity, and common humanity would have dictated healing measures should be adopted. I see before me men who periled their lives in the war, who have suffered from hunger and thirst and cold and wounds. You struck down every man before you who assailed the flag of your country, but when the battle was over and the dead laid strown before you, some helpless and some writhing in the agonies of death, did you then go on with the strife as our Republican friends go on? No, you knelt down and sursed your brother man, whether his coat was blue or gray. (Cheers.) What does the physician do when an erring man dies before him? He does not reproach, he does not stop to reply to his ravings, but he applies healing arts to restore him to health. What do God's ministers do when acting in the spirit of Him whom they serve? Do they reproach men for past misdeeds, or do they seek out those who are still erring and rebellious and seek to urge them and aid them to live a better life? Was it not the dictates of common humanity that when ten States lay disorganized, poor and helpless at our feet that we should have tried to lift them up? It has been the glory of nations and of men that they have been able to bring peace and prosperity where all before was disorder and hate. Is there a man here who does not believe if, instead of spending sixteen hundred millions for the purpose for which it has been used, we had spent one half of that in the South to build railroads, to renew their commerce, to make them once more able to buy your iron, to give the poor negro opportunity for supporting himself, to give the employer facilities of transportation, to give some measure of capital and currency where it was wanted, to revive business instead of leaving it all where it was not wanted, to enable the South to pay taxes, and pay their share of the burdens of the debt, our Union would now be restored? And prosperous intercouse between North and South is worth all the armies mustered by the utmost expenditure to restore peace and order. Our Republican friends have failed because their policy was hate, and God don't permit a policy of hate to succeed. That policy which makes the South poor makes you poor also. Where is the wisdom of keeping down people who have erred criminally and wickedly enough if you please—when they asked to be restored into old relationship and establish again fraternal regard? To-morrow you will go to church, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal, holding so many shades of faith, but all agreeing in giving thanks that while you were yet rebels God was willing to save you; and when you rise from your knees don't say that you will deal hardly with your fellow-men because they did wrong four years ago. What has been the result of this policy on our finances? Why is it that our national honor is tainted? if you had been over the prairies of the West and seen the gathering in of the crops and men's hearts made glad with the abundance of the harvest; if you had seen the mechanical interests of the country and the wealth of its mines you would not say that it was because we lacked resources.

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Then you have to support an army down South which has cost over a hundred millions of dollars a year, and some years a hundred and fifty millions. But it is necessary to maintain an army, and you should not charge it all to reconstruction. But I think you can properly charge one hundred millions to reconstruction, or to the government of the people of the South. But why do they not govern themselves? Ah! there is the trouble. What is the underlying difficulty of the matter? When our friends on the other side, instead of restoring fraternal regard, they kept alive passion, they made it necessary to hold these people down and to disfranchise them, because without that usage they would not do exactly as our Republican friends wanted them. (Laughter and applause.) They say that they must give these negroes certain great privileges. I feel very kindly toward the poor African, and more kindly, I think, than many on the other side. I want to see everything done that can be done to lift him up and make him useful to the community; but is it wise or kind to bring him forth, all untutored as he is, and place him on the judge's bench, and in the legislative halls? Is it wise or kind to hold him up before the community in an attitude that makes him absurd and odious? Of all the cruelty that has ever been practiced toward the negro, that is the worst that has thrust him offensively into the face of the public, and put him in where he is not fit to be. (Cheers.)

Train him up to his new duties and give him at least, a decent chance. (Applause.) There is no intelligent, thoughtful man who can say that the policy of the Republican party towards the negro has been wise. I will not say it has been cruel in purpose, for the Republican party comprises almost one-half of the community, not quite, and we cannot afford to think of them as bad men, but when we are allowed to see the account books of this Government for the eight years, there are certain men who shape their policy and fire their passions for their own selfish purposes who will not stay in this country to look an outraged community in the face. (Cheers.) If four years ago I had said that the Republican party would do what they have done they would have met me with scorn. Can we afford to endorse their policy by your votes, my Republican friends? From time to time your own leaders have implored you to stop in your course. The New York *Tribune*, the New York *Evening Post*, the Springfield *Republican*, Chief-Justice Chase, who was once the pride and boast of the Republican party, have attempted to stop it in its mad career, but each one of them has been crushed beneath their hoofs as the maddened herd of buffalo crush their leaders when, seeing danger ahead, he tries to check them or save them from destruction. What makes a nation great and strong? It is the error of that party that they assume that it is armies. It is not so. A nation is great and strong that looks to fireside rights and conditions of the people. (Cheers.) I tell you that that government policy, or that governmental power that is not based on the hearthstone, that does not find its rudiments under the rood-tree, that does not find its first principle in the family circle, is not stable; and that the government which does not have in view the sanctity of the homes of its people, so that all men, whether poor or rich, shall feel that there is a sacred spot where the old mother may sit in safety by the fireside, and the father, worn out with a life's work, may have a covering for his age; and so that the sacred relationship of husband and wife and father and child shall not only be respected but made happy,—a government which does not have this in view, first and above all other things, is not a well administered government. (Great and continued cheering.) The trouble with the Republican party is that it has not understood the truth. During the war we spent three thousand millions of dollars, more than was ever spent in any war before known. It was not wonderful when money was poured out with such profuseness, that there was corruption. It is no wonder that there were men who got suddenly rich, who now boast of their loyalty and call the wounded soldiers who will not vote with them, "rebels" and "copperheads"—(cheers)—as was charged by eminent Republican Representatives, and you, Mr. Chairman, have heard it that there had never been such acts of corruption, waste, and profligacy known as was exhibited on the part of those men who were every day witnessing the exhibition of loyalty, devotion, and self-sacrifice on the part of those who went forth to the battle-field. When I was Governor of New York I visited the seat of war, I went to the tents of the soldier and saw the men of New York and Pennsylvania, with those from other States lying outside in the rigor of the winter. They were away from home, and from the comforts

News Items.

☞ About 160 barrels of ale were run off into the sewers of Buffalo the other day, the night watchman having been drowned in the vat containing it.

☞ They have got a calf out west which instead of being covered with hair, has a hide similar to that of an elephant, and a tail the exact counterpart of the caudal appendage of that huge beast.

☞ A white woman left her husband and several children in North Stonington, last week, and eloped with a black man. Considerable sympathy is felt for the negro.

☞ In San Francisco greenbacks are as rare as Bank of England notes are here—seldom seen unless in the window of a broker's shop. But golden coin—especially $20 pieces—are familiar to the sight, by the bushel and the cart load. The mart of the world for gold coin is San Francisco.

☞ The smoke from the volcanic eruption in the Sandwich Islands was seen one thousand miles from the Islands, and at half that distance was so dense that officers of ships were prevented from making their observations.

☞ A married man in Constantinople had a difficulty with five of his wives, which he settled by tying them up in sacks and throwing them into the Bosphorus. His thirty-eight other wives have given him no trouble since the bit of house cleaning came off.

☞ Some folks are prodigiously penitent over other people's sin, and seems to think they have a special call to confess them to the world. They will gouge their brothers eyes rather than leave a single mote in them.

☞ Brazil keeps a standing offer of $5000 in gold to any one who will invent a mode of preserving beef so that it will be suitable for exportation, and though four hundred processes have been put in competition for this prize, none have yet received it.

☞ The dead body of a child was found in a street gutter in Cincinnatti the other night. It was wrapped in several pieces of brown paper, and on a little piece of white paper pinned to it, was written, "Father, bury me; mother has no money. I am twelve days old."

☞ A gentleman, while at breakfast at a certain hotel in Atlanta, was asked by a Federal officer whether the representative from his county had arrived. "Wait," replied the gentleman, "until I get through my breakfast, and I will go to the kitchen and see."

☞ Rev. H. W. Nelson, rector of a Hartford Episcopal Church, informed his congregation last Sunday that any member of the church who attended the *Grand Duchess* or *Blue Beard* operas, would be refused communion for six months, and Bishop Williams sustains him.

☞ Pennsylvania has a greater length of railroad than any other State. The first four are: Pennsylvania, 4,311 miles; Ohio, 3,398 miles; New York, 3,215 miles; Illinois, 3,224 miles. In 1860 Pennsylvania was the fourth State, having only 2,598 miles.

☞ A man named Cable, in North Carolina, wagered two gallons of tar against a quart of brandy that he could drink the quart of brandy and then walk to his home, a mile distant, before becoming insensible. He drank the brandy, walked half the distance, then sank down, saying, "Boys, I've lost the bet," and instantly expired.

☞ A woman in Raymond, N. H., who was mindful of the old adage, that "it takes a bushel of corn to fatten a hog's tail," actually cut off the tail of her hog as a matter of economy. She was somewhat surprised on going to the sty in a couple of hours to find "hoggie" dead from bleeding, after the loss of his narrative.

☞ Not long since at the breaking ground for a railroad in a certain town in the Southwest, a clergyman on being called upon to open the proceedings with prayer, took from his pocket a manuscript supplication, prepared for the occasion, which he read. A colored brother present, leaning upon his shovel, noticing the movement, remarked with a grin, "Golly! dat's de fust time dis darkey ever knew de Lord written to on de subjeck of a railroad!"

☞ You can never get an Irishman, never. The other day a gentleman desiring to quiz a genuine son of the bog, asked him if "the railroad had got in." "One ind of it has, be jabers, sur," said Dennis.

☞ At Talladega Court, in the State of Alabama, a few days ago, a regular black jury was impanneled. There were about fifteen negroes tried for various offenses, each of whom on his trial demanded a white jury. The colored jurors sat in their box from Monday morning till Saturday night without having a single case submitted to them.

☞ A wealthy lady of Buffalo lost her pocket-book, containing a considerable sum of money. A ragged urchin, of the honest sort, picked it up and followed the owner several blocks, caught up with her and restored it. The generous woman tendered the boy an apple!

☞ Judge Dodge, of New York, delivers original opinions. A woman was brought before him for bigamy. Her counsel stated that she was insane, and had only been out of the hospital a few days. "That's enough," said the Judge; "a woman who weds twice must be foolish. Acquitted.

☞ A firm in Salem, N. C., has sent off one thousand barrels of dried blackberries, worth $40,000.

☞ A plantation in Mississippi, which cost $60,000 ten years ago, was sold lately for $269.

☞ Emily—"Charlie, dear, ister Sophie has got a little baby!" Charlie—"Is it a boy?" Emily—"No, a little girl." Charlie—fretifully—"Oh, then I shall be a nasty aunt!"

☞ Frederic William Dickens, last surviving brother of Charles Dickens, died a few weeks ago at Darlington, England. He was a genial, good humored gentleman, with a ready fund of anecdote, and was a general favorite in society.

☞ Commodore Nutt, the $50,000 Nutt, has returned to his New Hampshire home. He has retired from business, and will travel no more, as he is worth money enough now to live on.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its contemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Sunday School Convention.

MANY of the Sabbath School men of our town are at work endeavoring to organize a Convention to be held here between the holidays, and at which some distinguished strangers will be present. The idea is that every school in the county, of all denominations, shall be represented.

We are heartily in favor of this movement, for everything relating to Sunday Schools has our earnest sympathy. In them our youths not only learn a proper observance of the day, but learn moral lessons which influence all their after life. From no other source does the church receive so many converts, nor more hopeful ones. It has been well said of these schools that "they are the nurseries of the church."

By a Convention there will be a comparison of views as to organizations of schools, how to secure order, contributions, and attendance; what should be taught, and the manner of teaching it. In our opinion three-fourths of our schools are failures because they are placed under charge of some old fogies, who, however devout and staid they may be, do not know how to interest a school, nor how to get out of the routine in vogue when they were a boys. The smaller children in many schools say their letters to some young person who is not a Christian, who is entirely incompetent to interest and instruct; and the child goes home with its ticket, failing to see any other difference between week-day and Sunday school, except that in the latter he has more license, and is confined for a shorter time.

The Bible classes are frequently conducted by simply letting the pupils read a chapter or two, and then they are dismissed without a word of explanation, without any maps or other aids to understand what has been read. Our young men and women must take this work in hand. It should be their pride to organize and teach a class. In this way they can do good to the community, and benefit themselves.

ONE by one the Conservative organs wheel into line and march abreast with the party in its grand demand that hence forth suffrage—the greatest franchise of freemen—shall in our country be equal and impartial. Even the slowest minds and the most timid wills begin to see that national suffrage is but the corollary of national citizenship; that the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution necessitates a fifteenth. [Forney.

There is not a *Conservative* journal in the country that favors the most strous usurpation of the Jacobins concerning the *right* of "Congress" to regulate suffrage for the States. The wretched "dodge" of these rascals in proclaiming it as a principle that negroes should vote in southern States, but might be denied such a privilege in northern ones, was one of the sorriest expedients ever adopted by political charlatans. Before the recent election the Jacobin journals did not press negro suffrage as the great issue of the campaign, but now they will contend that the election decided it. In a little time it will be boldly asserted that the "fourteenth amendment" establishes it, and that "the principle" is part of the Constitution. It is quite possible, however, that unforeseen occurrences may change the aspect of affairs. The nomination of Gen. Grant was an acknowledgment by the Radicals that they could not elect one of their leaders.

A NEW ODD FELLOWS' FLAG.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. of F., at their recent session, adopted a flag to be used on all public occasions. The flag is to be of white material, either bunting, cotton cloth or satin; the proportions to be 11-19th of the length for the width. The emblem, three links, to be placed in the centre of the flag, with the letters I. O. O. F., and the name of the State, District or Territory using it to be wrought in scarlet color. Whenever the flag is to be used by the encampments, two crooks are to be added. The Grand Lodge of the United States has ordered a national flag, which will be borne for the first time in the grand procession in Philadelphia, in April, 1869.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, Senator H. Wilson, Fred. Douglass, Dr. Lucy Stone Blackwell, Rev. Thympia Brown, Mr. Thomas W. Higginson, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, and a few other old women, held a woman suffrage convention in Boston a few days ago. Fred. Douglass said he "belonged to the women;" and Mrs. Abby Kelley Foster's husband said the Democratic motto of a "white man's government" was an "infamous motto;" whereupon Mrs. Dr. Lucy Stone Blackwell gave Foster a dig by asking if "it was any worse for a white man's government, than it was to ask for a black man's government?" Whereupon there was laughter, and Lucy won.

THE foolish and demoralizing wheelbarrow election bets continue to be "paid" in all parts of the country. A zany in Massachusetts agreed to wheel a negro over a certain road, and fulfilled his agreement. At one point on the route a young girl rushed out, waving a small flag and kissed both the zany and the negro, having made a bet with some companions that she would do it. Such nonsense is not funny. It is simply disgusting.

FALL OF WHEAT.—The average decline in the price of standard wheat, in the Chicago market for the last thirty days, has been one cent a bushel, and bottom has not been reached so far as appearances indicate. The supply in the market owing to the abundance of the crops, has baffled the calculations of the speculators, and many of them have suffered severely, and all without general sympathy in their losses.

BELOW will be found what is deemed a proper text from which to preach the funeral sermon of Ben. Butler: From Jeremiah ii, 19: "And the basins, and the firepans, and the bowls, and the caldrons, and the candlesticks, and the spoons, and the cups; that which was of gold in gold, and that which was of silver in silver, took the captain of the guard away."

The Negro Bureau to be Continued.

THE following telegram, from Washington, appeared in the newspapers of last Tuesday, viz:

Reports from the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in nearly all the States have been received at the headquarters. The last one received was that of Gen. Hatch, Assistant Commissioner of Louisiana. In common with the rest, he urges the continuance of the Bureau on the ground that it is necessary for the welfare of the negroes.

This is equivalent to an official announcement, made on the day of the election when it could not affect the result, that the infamous Freedmen's Bureau is to be continued. "Reports have been received from nearly all the States" and the agents urge "the continuance of the Bureau on the ground that it is necessary for the welfare of the negroes." It is more necessary for the "welfare" of the agents than the negro. It furnishes them with good fat offices, and places it in their power to plunder the unfortunate white people of the South. Besides this, it is "necessary" to the life of the Radical party in the South, for without the Bureau to manipulate and control the negroes, that party would not have an existence in that section. Very likely it is, "*necessary for the welfare of the negroes,*" for it clothes, feeds, and educates them at the expense of the tax-payers in the North. From the price it costs, it ought to prove very greatly to their welfare. We hope the people of the North will be satisfied with this state of things, for it is their work. The Bureau, which costs several millions a year, is to be continued for four years longer, for that point was gained by the election of Grant. It may be that the tax-payers after a while, will begin to squeel, as the money is drawn from their pockets to support negroes, but we hope they will bear it with becoming resignation, for they voted for the Bureau last October. The prospect ahead is particularly cheering for poor men, who make a living by their daily toil, and they, no doubt, will be glad of the opportunity to give a portion of each day's labor to support the idle, worthless, negroes of the South. They have gained this by the late election, and we wish them joy of it. This is the "peace" they were promised.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

For Governor.

GEN. MCCANDLESS, State Senator from Philadelphia, is spoken of as a candidate for the next Democratic nomination for Governor.—*Pitts. Post.*

We hope this is not true, for we should then be tempted to do that which we never hoped to do. And that is, to vote the Democratic ticket. General McCandless we have known as the bravest soldier and the truest of gentlemen during a service in the late war, when it was our pleasant duty to serve upon his staff. Ever courteous, never selfish, always gallant. He won the universal admiration of the Reserve Division—Having said that, we pay him a just compliment, for to none other than true men did the old Guard ever vouchsafe their cheers or their confidence. While we do not even profess to regard the Senator's politics with any favor, yet to his spotless character as a private gentleman, and the untarnished record of his military career, we bear cheerful testimony. If the calamity of a Democratic Governor shall ever fall upon our commonwealth, we shall bear the yoke with far less of complaint if we know that the batallons are to be manœuvered by so skillful a hand as that which led the Reserve on many a well contested field.—*Monongahela Republican.*

A SCHOOL teacher who had enjoyed the benefit of a long practice of his profession, and had watched closely the influence of newspapers upon the minds of a family of children, states as the results of his observations that, without exception, those scholars of both sexes and all ages who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are:

1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain practical knowledge in geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of important places and nations, their governments and doings.

4. They are better grammarians, for, having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from commonplace advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, still more clearly expressed.

From these simple facts three important things can be deduced:

1. The responsibility of the press is supplying literature which shall be both healthful in tone and likewise understandingly expressed.

2. The absolute necessity of personal supervision of a child's reading by his parents.

3. Having once got a good, able paper, no matter what the price, don't begrudge it a healthy support.

HOW A YOUNG LADY BUILT A CHURCH.—Commenting on the various modes resorted to, in order to build churches, the Raymond (Miss.) *Gazette* gives the following plan, recently adopted in that county by a young lady. It says:

We have in Hinds county a young lady—a native of the county, and born and reared in ease, elegance, luxury; the daughter of an elegant gentleman, and a friend of ours for a quarter of a century—who knows how to build a church, and not theoretically only, but practically. The older heads of the neighborhood greatly deplored the want of a church building. How to erect one in the present depressed, wrecked, and ruined condition of the country, and especially in view of the impoverished situation of the surrounding population, was a sore perplexity. Our young lady friend thought that where there was a will there was a way, and that at all events she would do her duty. She at once contracted to teach, for a year, in the family of a lady living in the vicinity. For the year's labor she received $500 in gold. The gold was turned into currency, and the entire amount, $750 was presented by her as her subscription towards the erection of the church.

And that's the way to build a church.

Communicated.

MR. EDITOR:—We notice that our friend, correspondent of the *Republican* has changed his subject from mathematics to grammar. We are pleased with the change, and though we may never become professors of that science or any other, yet we will make a few remarks which you may publish if you please.

We will first correct the error (though not our own) in the mathematical question which we handed in for publication a few weeks ago.

The question should read—two years ago James' age was 2-5 of his uncle's, but in eight years hence it will be 3-5 of his uncle's; What is the age of each?

Next, passing over the mathematical errors of our friend's second solution, (which you will find in the *Republican* of the 19th inst.,) we will notice some of his grammatical errors. Grammarians should not say "2-5 of the uncle's age 2 years ago plus 10 years *are equal* to 3-5 of his age," for this simple reason: age is the logical subject; and the verb must agree in number with the logical subject; even when the grammatical subject is plural. Again, "2-5 or his age *were* 5 times 4 years which *are* 20 years;" and again, "2-5 or James' ago *were* 2 times 4 years which *are* 8 years.

Take for example this sentence—2-3 of the apples are spoiled: here the logical subject apples is plural, hence we have a verb to agree, but if we take the sentence—3-5 of the cargo was lost, the logical subject cargo is singular, hence the verb must be of the same number. We now find for analysis the following sentence, "Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

This is a compound sentence containing one independent clause and one relative clause. The independent clause is, *let him take the water of life freely.* The subject is, *thou* understood; the predicate is *let*, the object is *him.* The subject is not modified, the predicate is modified by the adjunct *take the water of life freely*, the preposition *to*, being omitted after *let.* The object is modified by the relative clause *whosoever will. Whosoever* is a compound relative pronoun, and relates to him for its antecedent, and is here the subject of the verb *will*, and therefore in the nominative case, according to Rule. *Let* is an irregular active transitive verb, of the imperative mode, present tense; second person and singular number to agree with its subject *thou*, understood. *Him* is a personal pronoun of the masculine gender, third person and singular number, and is here the object of the action expressed, by the active transitive verb *let* and therefore in the objective case.

The word, *whosoever* is nearly obsolete, except where it is used instead of a simple relative and an indefinite antecedent. In ancient writings or Bible sentences, the antecedent is sometimes expressed for the sake of emphasis; as in the sentence we have just analyzed.

H GRAY.

SUFFRAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The late Mr. C——was an extensive iron-master in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, his mines extending into Lebanon County. On election days he was in the habit of having his hands driven in a wagon to the polls, and then, without giving them the trouble to get out of the wagon, he handed in their votes himself, giving in their names as he did so, thus: "This is Peter Hummel's vote; this is Jacob Miller's vote; this is Casper Weber's vote," and so on until he had voted for all in the wagon. The wagon was then sent off for a fresh load, and when it arrived the same ceremony was gone through with them. It is still the custom in Pennsylvania for iron-masters and all other manufacturers to compel their hands to vote as their employers please, but Mr. C—— was probably the only one of his day who put in their votes himself.—*World.*

COAL has fallen in the cities. A dispatch to the *Scranton Republican*, dated the 14th, says:

NEW YORK, NOV. 14.—The coal market here is very dull and declining. The large tonnage of Reading with the tightness of the money market has caused a reduction of from seventy-five cents to a dollar a ton from the prices obtained at the last auction sale. Coal is offered freely at these figures and there is an indisposition to buy. Schuylkill coal is pressed in the market at very low prices.

MOULTING CANARIES.—When your canary birds are moulting and cease to sing, do this: Put a little oxide of iron (iron rust from the drug store) or let a couple of lath nails be in the water they drink; take away their bath, so that they cannot get any drink but their medicine. In another cup immerse a little saffron. The latter gives color to the incoming feathers. The iron braces their systems while moulting. In a little while they will sing loud enough to cause a headache.

HOPEFUL VIEWS.—Dr. Johnson was accustomed to say frequently that the habit of looking at the best side of every event was worth more to any person than a thousand pounds a year. And Dr. Johnson was right, for cheerfulness is man's normal condition, and despondency and melancholy, the inevitable results of dwelling on the dark side, lead to dyspepsia and hypochondria, the most terrible affliction man can have visited upon him.

THE Diocese of Central New York lately erected by the division of the Diocese of Western New York, comprises the counties of Broome, Cuyaga, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Seneca, Tioga and Tompkins. Fourteen counties, with thirty two self supporting Parishes, and 8152 communications. The Bishop's salary was fixed at $4,000.

THE disfranchisement investigation so far as it has progressed shows the following facts:

	Disfranchised.
Missouri,	76,000
Tennessee,	122,868
Texas,	52,400
Total,	251,368

Where would Radicalism and Grant be with a full and fair vote?

FORREST has challenged Kilpatrick, and Kilpatrick has taken to the water. Soft for a Brigadier.

THE Kentucky delegation in Congress will be all Democrats.

The Little Game.

THE latest phase of the little game is to keep the two-thirds. As matters now stand the Radicals are some ten or twelve short of a two-thirds in the Forty-first Congress. To do away with this overplus of Democrats and thereby put the ring in Grant's nose, should the General prove restive, is a prime object, and this is the way they mean to do it. *Imprimis*, the word has gone out from Washington and waked into galvanic life a certain select decoction, five in number, of that learned body that, from the antecedents of its members, was known as the Mississippi Chain-gang Covention. This decoction, styled committee, has all of a sudden discovered that the negro constitution was not, after all, defeated in Mississippi by 7,629 votes, as officially reported by the district commander, but—seven strong anti-constitution counties being thrown out—was carried. Wherefore the said quintriple crew, in a receipt dated the third of this month, announce that the affair has been "duly ratified and adopted," and divers carpet-bag and negro gentry elected as State officers and to Congress. These latter resurrections being five (5) in number, it follows that, on the adoption of this manifesto by Congress, as it will be adopted, the trooly loil will add at one fell blow five brand-new carpet-bag votes to their depleted ranks. Further than this, it has been ascertained, as a Washington special to the *Post* is good enough to tell us, that there was such "rebel terrorism" in Louisiana as kept the loil negroes, who made bread and meat for the Confederate armies when they could not have been forced so to do, from the polls. This means, of course, that a sufficient number of affidavits at $——a-piece have been prepared to make a good basis for casting out the five Louisiana Democratic Congressmen-elect, whereby it but remains for the loil to oust two, or, at most, three more Democrats to get their two-thirds. This is soon done, as it is now being "ascertained" that in Georgia there was also a terrorism which lost the State to Grant. This done, out go seven Georgia Democrats, and *voila!* the two-thirds. Then let Let-us-have-peace wag his head Johnsonizingly at us if he dare, and we, unto whom is given the fulness of the earth, not forgetting the two-thirds, will show him on which side of the hedge shines the sun. What a little game it is, to be sure.—*World.*

Tammany Nominating Convention.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The Tammany Nominating Convention for city officers was held this evening, at Tammany Hall. Judge Charles P Daly presided. A delegation from the German General Democratic Convention was present. The following gentlemen were nominated unanimously:

For Mayor—A. Oakey Hall.

For Corporation Counsel—Richard O'Gorman.

Both made speeches of acceptance.

NEW YORK, NOV. 23.—A special to the evening *Express*, from Lowell, Mass. says: "General Butler lies very ill at his residence here, and fears are entertained that he may not recover. At one period he is said to have been entirely speechless."

A LIVING HEADLESS CHILD.—The Deposit (N. Y.) *Courier* is responsible for the following marvelous story:

In the vicinity of Spoon river, in Illinois, is a child that was born and has lived five years without a head. Mrs ——, the mother is the widow of a soldier, formerly living in Marshall County, who enlisted in the Sixty-fifth or Scotch regiment, and was killed at the battle of Lexington, Missouri. She was standing beside her husband during an engagement, when a cannon ball carried his head completely away, his body falling into her arms, and covering her with blood. The shock affected her greatly. When her child was born there was not the semblance of a head about it. The limbs are perfectly developed, the arms long, and the shoulders, where the head and neck should be, smoothly rounded off.

But the most surprising thing of all is that the face is situated in the breast. Of course, there being no neck the power of turning its head is wanting, except as the whole body is moved, but this difficulty is overcome by the singular faculty it possesses of turning its eyes in their sockets, enabling it to see quite as well on either side as those more perfectly formed. The upper portion of its body is white as the purest Caucasian; from the waist downward is blood red. This strange creature, now an active boy of five years old, as if to compensate for his deformity, possesses the most clear and bird-like tones ever listened to, singing with correctness, everything it may hear, and its voice at this early age accomplishes two octaves easily.

THERE seems to be a mutiny in General Geary's camp. Fitzgerald's *City Item*, always intensely Radical, this week pays the following tribute to Geary:

Poor Geary is traveling and begging day and night to secure a renomination. He coaxes, implores, promises, threatens, whines and cries. Never before has such a spectacle been seen in this State. Mr. W. W. Ketchum and Gen. Harry White, of Indiana, are his competitors—both abler and better men, and neither of them liars.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is out in a letter abusing the Democracy. President Johnson, Chief Justice Chase, and Governor Seymour. He thinks the Democrats will almost surely succeed in 1872 unless every where the radicals give the negro the ballot. Speak out and let us know how many of you are in favor of "Universal Manhood Suffrage."

REGARDING RIBBONS.—Model milliners inform us that bonnet strings will come in fashion this winter. This will be good news for dealers in ribbons.—One of the principal reasons why the women folks are now so pretty, is because they show their chins. With big bows of ribbons concealing their features, their attractiveness will be reduced about sixty per cent.

IT seems that the extension of franchise in England has superinduced mobs, riots and intimidations of workmen by the masters of Iron Mills, &c. Have they been taking lessons from our American employers? This will be another bond between foreign capitalists and our own.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1 40
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	80
Oats "	50
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Timothy seed	3 00
Butter	50
Eggs	32
Tallow	12
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	3 00
Peas	1 50
Hams	18
Sides and Shoulders	20
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	10 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
" " " (one inch)	1 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" " " " 2 "	2 00
Siding " " " ft	18 00
Lime—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$12
Rosendale "	12
Plaster "	3 50
Bloom	3 50

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1868.

FLOUR—

Pennsylvania superfine at	$5 75@6 00
Northwestern extra	6 50@6 75
Northwestern family	8 75@9 00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7 00@7 50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	7 75@8 75
Pennsylvania and Western family	8 50@11 00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	11 50@12 00
Rye flour	8 00

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, $ bus. $1 60@1 65
Southern " " 2 00@2 10
California " " 2 20
white " $1 15@1 20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, $ bus. $1 00@1 05
CORN—Yellow, " 1 12@1 13
White, " $1 12@1 17
OATS—$ " 70@72
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, $ bbl. $23 00
Mess Beef 21 00
Dressed Hogs, $ lb 7 @7½
Smoked Hams " 16@17
Shoulders " 13
Lard, $ lb 13@13½
SEEDS—Cloverseed, $ lb 7½@8
Timothyseed $ bus 2 75
Flaxseed 2 75
CATTLE—Best Cattle $ lb 8 @8½
Cows, $ head 35 00
SHEEP—$ lb 5 @6
HOGS—$ 100 lbs $11 @12

Marriages.

POLLOCK—WILKINSON—On Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. at the house of Joseph Garrison, in Bloomsburg, by Rev. P. W. Mellick, Mr. Chas. E. Pollock of Salem, Luz. co., Pa., and Miss Sarah E. Wilkinson, of Roaringcreek Township, Penn'a.

KEEFER—SMITH—In Hemlock, on the 22nd inst., by Rev. E. T. Swartz, Mr. J. S. Keefe and Miss Amelia C. Smith, all of Hemlock.

ELLIOT—JACKSON—In Berwick on the 17th inst., by Rev. A. Gere, Mr. John A. Elliot, and Miss Jennie B. Jackson, all of Berwick.

Deaths.

COOL—At Rohrsburg, on the 5th inst, Wm. F. Cool, aged 14 years, and 19 days.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Isaac Evans and Peter S. Forbes, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precepts, bearing date the 7th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the 2nd Monday (being the 7th day of December next) and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who will prosecute the prisoners then and there to be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to do then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. And those bound by recognizance to prosecute the prisoners and all having interest in their recognizance, agreeably to these notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, being the 14th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and in the second year of the Independence of the United States of America. [SEAL.] WILLIAM ELWELL,
Prothonotary. Bloomsburg, Nov. 7, 1868.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following accounts and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the seventh day of Dec. 1868, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. First and final account of Reuben Knittle administrator of Daniel Knittle, late of Franklin twp., deced.
2. Account of Lewis Yetter adm'r. of Frederick Seidel late of Franklin twp. deced.
3. Account of Jacob Yetter adm'r. of Andrew Lahrman late of Franklin twp. deced.
4. Account of Geo. M. Harrison, adm'r. of Matthias Hartman late of Benton twp. deced.
5. Account of David Lenhart, Esq. of Jacob Diehl, late of Hemlock twp. deced.
6. Account of John Kreisher, guardian of Alfred Kreisher, minor child of Peter Kreisher late of Orange twp. deced.
7. Account of John Kreisher guardian of Susanna Kreisher, minor child of Peter Kreisher late of Orange twp. deced.
8. Account of Levi Aikeson guardian of William Merrifield, minor child of Franklin Merrifield late of Benton twp. deced.
9. First and final account of John Smith administrator of Oliver P. Rumpler, late of Madison twp. deced.
10. First and final account of Johnson H. Heller executor of George McMichael of Greenwood twp. deced.
11. Account of Ira Sanders administrator of George W. Sanders, late of Pine twp. deced.
12. Account of H. F. Hartman, guardian of Anna E. Diehl, daughter of Lavina Appleman deced.
13. Account of Daniel Shultz executor of Samuel Shultz late of Greenwood twp. deced.
14. First and final account of John Ashman, Maria J. Wilson W. Roberts, of Jackson twp., deced.
15. First account of John F. Fowler, Adm'r of Robert J. Lyons, late of Pine twp. deced.
16. Account of Daniel Adams adm'r. of Daniel Gearhart, late of Locust twp. deced.
17. First and final account of Nathan Mellow, Adm'r. of Daniel Nose, late of Main twp., deced.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg Nov. 6, 1868.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1868.

Briarcreek—Wm. Lamon, Levi Shaffer, Eleanor Butterfield.
Main—Samuel Rhone, John C. Wenner.
Bloom—John G. Fursel, John Diemer, Stephen Knorr, Casper Thomas.
Beaver—Thomas Appleman.
Greenwood—Benjamin Eves.
Hemlock—Sylvester Pursel, John Hartman, Isaac Lebby.
Jackson—Silas H. Johnson.
Mifflin—M. B. Heller, Chas. J. Cleary, Polly Hess, Isaac Andrews.
Montgomery—Wm. Hollingshead.
Mt. Pleasant—Russel Appleman.
Pine—Richard F. Williamson.
Scott—Henry F. Oman, Oscar Ent.

TRAVERSE JURORS,

FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1868.

Benton—Alexander Colly.
Bloom—Oscar P. Girton, Elisha P. Billman, Calvin Barton, Conrad Diehenderfer, John J. Sandlas.
Berwick Bor.—David Bancker, James Jacoby, Denver—John Hunterliter, Fred. Lessig.
Briar Creek—James Crawford.
Catawissa—Nelson P. Johns, Daniel Zarger, Henry Hollingshead.
Centralia—Theodore Mendenhall.
Fishingcreek—Jonathan Boss, Augustus Weaver John Zaner, Wm. Long.
Green wood—Robert Potter, Aaron Bower.
Hemlock—James Colburn, Cyrus Grover, Wm. H. Shoemaker.
Jackson—John Rance, Wm. Y. Hess, Oliver Covenhoven.
Locust—John L. Hurst.
Monroe—Peter Kershner, Moses Culbert.
Mt. Pleasant—Chas F. Mason, Matthias Gilbert.
Mifflin—John Micheel.
Orange—Silines A. Williams Abraham Bidlack, Scott—Wm. Christman.

TRIAL LIST,

FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1868.

John J. Shupp vs John Cain.
J. R. Blanchfield vs The Lehigh & Mahony R. R. Company.
Peter Schug "use" vs Wm. A. Case et al
Wm. Pearson et al Assignees of the West Branch Insurance Co.
Edward M'Call et al vs John Sweeney.
F. R. Person vs John Cain.
Thos. J. Vandersliee vs Robert Howell.
John Coleman vs Michael Cronan.
J. B. Hazleton vs H. C. Hartman.
John Cooper vs Daniel Bower.
John Gilroy vs Wm. F. Sterner.
Conyngham Twp., vs Peter L. Kline John L. Kline et al.
Isaac Fagely vs Jas W. Sankey.
Gilbert Fowler vs Reuben Miller.
Joshua Davis vs Parvin Evesetal.
Elias Georges vs Anson Pearson.
Ed Creveling adm'r, vs J. B. Case et al.
Chas. R. Green vs Peter Schug.
Samuel Benner John Hunterliter.
Jacob S. Moyer vs A. W. Coffaner et al.
David Lewis Guardian of minor children of John Reiler vs Colmbia Smith.
Wm. Reiler vs John Savage et al.
Jos. Thomas vs John Rupp.
Christena Fox vs John Jones.
Henry J. Yaple vs Isaac Dunn et al.
Henry J. Yaple vs Isaac Dunn et al.
Elias Snyder vs Adam Schuyler et al.
Frederick Michael vs Henry Fedler et al.
John Applegate vs Thos. Polk.
John Applegate et al vs Thos. Polk.
Class, Kreisher vs Henry Knapp.
Geo. Kinley vs Geo. Vanscoike.
Simon C. Shive vs Hannah R. Armstrong.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothy.
Bloomsburg Nov. 13, 1868.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county on MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF DEC. 1868, at two o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Frederick Nicely, late of Berwick Borough, deceased.
2. Widow of Isaac Welch, late of Berwick Bor, deceased.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, Nov. 6, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the premises of the undersigned in Sugarloaf Town ship, one red bull, marked, left ear split, star on forehead one white and leg, one year old. JOHN LEWIS. [Nov. 27, '68

WANTED.

A competent female teacher to take charge of the Money Hill School House, near White Hall, Columbia county will be paid. Any female desiring this position, should see to it without delay. A. J. CAHILL, Pres't of the Board.
White Hall, Nov. 27, 68-3t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has taken up four stray sheep, the owner is requested to come property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. EDWARD SHEAFFER.
Centralia Nov. 27, '68.

$2000 A YEAR.

WHO LIKE labor, something entirely new for all those out of employment, permanting profits and good, every day and the money refunded if not made by every one who has yet been in the business, such as all no capital required. All those having now time to devote to the business will find it will pay them well to engage me by no means delay; all others do not see me without delay. For particulars please send stamp for circular. Address Valentine Hilsch, New Bloomfield Perry Co., Pa.
Nov. 27, 68-3m.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS is to give notice that on the 6th day of Nov. A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of George Fenstermacher of Bloomsburg in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition that the first meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, in said district, before Edward Overton, Esq., one of the Registers in said district, on the 30th day of Nov. A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.
By A. B. CORNELIUS, Deputy.
Nov. 6—3

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS is to give notice that on the 1st day of Nov. A. D. 1868 a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John Reiley of Bloomsburg in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition that the first meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, in said district, before Edward Overton, Esq., one of the Registers in said district, on the 30th day of Nov. A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.
By A. B. CORNELIUS, Deputy.
Nov. 6—3

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS is to give notice that on the 1st day of Nov. A. D. 1868 a warrant in Bankruptcy

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1868.

SOLD AGAIN.—The estate of Daniel G. Ent, deceased, above Light Street, was resold on Saturday last, the purchasers being John G. Freeze and Gen. W. H. Ent.

ABUNDANT.—From the quantity of venison brought into town this fall, we presume that deer are plenty. Saddles bring twenty-five cents a pound without difficulty.

ACCEDING to the Radical papers and speakers, the Constitution is to be so amended as to give Congress supreme control over the question of suffrage. Is that allopathic? Let us hear.

BEEF.—The farmers are stealing a march on our butchers by bringing their meat into market themselves. Hind quarters readily sell for eleven cents a pound, and fore ones for nine cents.

STICK TO IT.—The *Republican* of last week says that the Democrats in the Fifth Massachusetts Congressional District made no nomination against Butler. This is not so. They had a nominee and voted for him. Book yourself up, Dr.

FARMERS from different sections of the county state that the wheat sown the present fall looks very well, and if the coming winter proves favorable, a large crop may be expected, as large quantities have been sowed in all parts of our county.

SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.—The election is over, and we cannot be charged with a partisan object in printing Seymour's Wilkes Barre Speech. Every one should read it. It is replete with eloquence, wisdom and patriotism. We hope his words of warning may yet have the proper effect upon all candid minds.

IMPORTANT SALE.—Bernard Stohner has sold the property adjoining the Exchange Block, known as the Unangst corner, to Robbins & Eyer for $3,000. We understand that it is the intention of the purchasers to remove the present unsightly building, and erect a handsome edifice in its stead.

THE clear cold of the present weather suggests that the benevolent people who look after the poor had better complete their preparations before the stress becomes still more stringent. The deepest distress is always suffered just after some sudden snap of bitter cold. This may be looked for now at almost any day, and provision should be made for it.

ARRESTED.—Thomas Donahoe and John Duffy of Ashland have been arrested for being concerned in the murder of the late Alexander W. Rea. After a hearing in Pottsville, they were remanded to this County for trial. An additional number of jurors have been drawn and they will probably be tried here in December.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.—Our people who don't don their under garments until the snow alls make a great advantage to doctors. The time to change the thickness of your clothing is when the weather changes—not after it has changed. The system adapts itself to the settled atmosphere. Half the colds in the market are the direct result of inattention to this simple matter.

THE business of making sausage, scrapple, hog's head cheese, "puddings" brawn and other results of the ingathering of the pork crop, is called "hog-niggering." A great many people in the country round us, during six months in the year, make a good living by it. A hog which they buy at $10 per cwt. is converted under their manipulations, into products that double the investment with very little labor.

ACCIDENTS.—On Tuesday of last week, Mr. Allen Stevens, in the employ of Messrs. Jackson & Woodin, of this place, missed his footing while engaged in unloading car wheels, and fell to the ground. One of the wheels, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, fell upon him, injuring him very severely.

The day following Mr. George Barnard, employed in the machine shops of the same firm, had his hand terribly lacerated by getting it caught in the cog wheels of the bolt cutting machine.—*Berwick Gazette.*

PREPARE.—The weather prophets are as usual, at this time of the year, busy in their observation of omens indicating a severe winter. Lay in a good supply of fuel, provisions and clothing, protect your small fruit, shrubbery, grape vines &c. See that proper arrangements are made for the comfort of your stock—and then you are prepared for any kind of winter that may be in store. Always prepare for the most severe winter, and you will be sure to come out right in the spring.

RED MEN.—An organization of "Red Men" has been very recently established in this place. We have not learned the names of the officers, and are, of course, unable to give them. They are known as "Wapwallopen Tribe," No. 92. It is said the "red-skins" can be heard very distinctly going through their initiatory exercises. We presume we shall, one of these days, have the pleasure of witnessing the appearance of these chiefs in their dusky habiliments. They meet every Wednesday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall. *Berwick Gazette.*

IMPORTANT TO GUNNERS.—As we are now in the height of the gunning season, a few hints to sportsmen may be regarded as important. The *Siecle*, of Paris, publishes a very interesting article, and states that with a little care many accidents could be avoided. Out of one hundred cases of a double-barrelled gun bursting, ninety-five can be traced to a defect in the left barrel. The reason is simply that the right one is most frequently used and re-loaded, perhaps ten times to the left one being discharged once. Every time the right barrel is discharged the gunpowder in the left is pulverized more or less by the shock, which, therefore, leaves a space between the charge and wadding by settling. Naturally when the left barrel is discharged it explodes. These accidents can be avoided by sending the ramrod home with one or two smart blows into the non-discharged barrel every time the other is re-loaded.

HAVE yuo seen the splendid assortment of lard-presses Robert Roan has at his cabinet rooms on Iron Street, a few doors below Main? If not call at once and examine.

MODEL milliners inform us that bonnet strings will come in fashion this winter. This will be good news for dealers in ribbons. One of the principal reasons why the women folks are now so pretty, is because they show their chins. With big bows of ribbon concealing their features, their attractiveness will be reduced about sixty per cent.

J. RUSH JACKSON, of Dushore, met with a painful accident, on Saturday last, by the pole strap breaking, while in front of the Ward House, frightening his horse, which became unmanageable, and threw him violently from the wagon, breaking the bone of one arm, and spraining his wrist. The wagon was pretty well demolished. The horses finally brought up in front of the Post Office, mixing up with a half-dozen teams hitched in front of Mercur's block, and for a few minutes giving every appearance of having created a general stampede. Fortunately, however, no other damage was done.—*Bradford Reporter.*

ORDINATION EXERCISES.—An ecclesiastical council met with the Berwick Baptist Church, Nov. 12th, 1868, and organized by electing Rev. J. A. Kelly Moderator, and Rev. G. T. McNair, Clerk. The pastor elect, Rev. S. O. Rhodes, was then invited to relate his christian experience, call to the ministry and views of Bible doctrine and church polity, all of which being approved, the council proceeded to set him apart by solemn ordination to the work of the gospel ministry by the following exercises: Sermon by Rev. M. Gibson, of Pottstown; Ordaining prayer, by Rev. G. T. McNair, of Muncy; Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. G. J. Brensinger, of Lewisburg; Charge by Rev. W. W. Meech, of Jersey Shore; Charge to the church by Rev. J. P. Tustin, of Bloomsburg; Hymns by the Moderator, who announced the parts in order; Benediction by the pastor elect. The services were interesting to an appreciative audience, and held their attention to the conclusion without abatement. Long may the Minister so inducted into the sacred office live to proclaim the gospel of the blessed God.—*Berwick Gazette.*

FISH BREEDING IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* refers in the following manner to the efforts which are being made to stock the Susquehanna river and its confluent streams with black bass: This scheme is a very praiseworthy one, and deserves the hearty support of all. Ever since the discovery of this country, the inhabitants have engaged in the work of destroying its game, and have neglected to protect it in any manner, or to help its propogation. This reckless havoc has produced ingevitable scarcity, until, in river and land alike, wild animals worth pursuing can hardly be obtained without going into the wilderness. Happily, the reaction has begun. Pisciculture ins attracted a great deal of attention lately, and in various portions of the country is conducted so successfully that it bids fair to become a very important and valuable interest. The people of Pennsylvania succeeded, some years ago, in arranging the dams in the susquenanna so that the shad could ascend to waters to which it had long been a stranger, and the very gratifying result of this undertaking have encouraged them to other efforts in the same direction. It is intended to introduce the black bass into the Susquhanna, Juniata, and other rivers in large numbers, and as this fish propagates very rapidly, and is of delicious flavor when served up for the table, it is thought that a new, abundant, and cheap article of food will soon be provided for the people of our inland towns. If the experiment is successful there is no reason why salmon and other good fish may not be cultivated also.

THE One Hundredth Volume, and a Great Romance. Littell's *Living Age* enters upon its One Hundredth Volume on January next, which fact sufficiently attests its deserved success.

In the number of Nov. 21, it begins by arrangement with the Boston publishers of Berthold Auerbach's works, a new and great Romance, by that most eminent of living German novelists, entitled "The Country House on the Rhine," which is now appearing serially in Germany. Auerbach's last work "On the Heights," was pronounced "the most remarkable novel that has come to us from the home of Goethe during the present century;" and John G. Saxe pronounced it "one of the few great works of the age." The new work is to be partly American in its theme, and promises to be a masterpiece of the author. It will appear from week to week in *The Living Age* until completed.

The publishers make a liberal offer to new subscribers for the year 1869; viz., to send them the weekly numbers of *The Living Age*, from the beginning of this story to January next, free of charge.

Besides the above attraction, *The Living Age* will continue to present to its readers its usual complete resume of the valuable literature of the day, embracing the best Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Poetry, Literary, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information gathered from the whole body of English periodical literature and from the pens of the ablest living writers. Issued in weekly numbers of sixty-four pages each, making more than three thousand double-column octavo pages a year, it is one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest magazine that can be had, considering the quantity and quality of literary matter furnished. A leading daily paper says, that "if a man were to read Littell's Magazine regularly, and read nothing else, he would be well-informed on all prominent subjects in the general field of human knowledge." Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says, "Were I, in view of all the competitors that are now in the field to choose, I should undoubtedly choose *The Living Age*; nor is there in any library that I know of so much instructive and entertaining reading in the same number of volumes." It is similarly indorsed by the best writers and thinkers of the day, and commended by the press as "the leading magazine of its class."

It is issued every Saturday by "Littie & Gay, Boston," at $8.00 a year, free of postage. An extra copy sent *gratis* to say one getting up a Club of Five New Subscribers.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE

—A map of busy life.
—its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. LXXXV.

PHRENOLOGY.

It has been said that any man can learn to write well, who has the right use of his fingers. This I deny; and I appeal to every body to say, if the position is true. Boys in the same family, even twins can not learn to write equally well. And for the very same reason that the editor can not make up the form of his paper.

It is the organ of constructiveness which enables a man to write, joined however with the organ of form. Find a man with those organs large, and you will see letters in a form of perfect beauty, walk off from the tip of his pen. But the longer a man writes and the more he writes, the better penman he will become; for the organs necessary to perfection in the art, are constantly exercised and growing.

Another argument against the unity of the mind is the fact that turning from one study to another, rests the student. It is a conclusive argument in favor of a diversity of organs.

It is said that the mind is ever active, that it has no respite, that from the first moment of consciousness, until the eyes close upon this scene forever, it is continually taking cognisance of passing events, storing away facts, reasoning upon causes, comparing objects, recording results—That not even in sleep does this ever living principle nod on its post. Fancies grotesque, ludicrous and horrible, are thronging through the brain, as constantly, as if the eye and ear were in wakeful activity. One thing however is remarkable—That we are never *surprised* at any thing which may happen in a dream.

In sleep the organs seem to be amusing themselves at some fantastic game, getting up all sorts of shows and pantomimes, for their own amusement and diversion. Each faculty plays its part, and the helpless body is at the beck and will of the God of sleep.

How perfectly ludicrous are some of their orgies—how great the enjoyment they sometimes bring to us—to the man of ambition, titles and honors; to the lawyer, clients and briefs; to the maiden, a lover; to the Bachelor, a sweetheart—Thus it is when Ideality, and Hope, and Mirthfulness are leaders in the midnight romp.

But when combativeness, destructiveness, and secretiveness start upon a raid of riot and excess, then horror comes upon his bloody ear, and murder and rapine and concealment: and shame perhaps and remorse, and detection and trial and punishment—And is all this a dream? what fearful sport to see the guilty wretch within the hands of his elfin tormentors. See the cold drops stand upon his forehead, as horror after horror unravels itself to his terrified and mystified senses. The demons of his nature are awake and active, while other faculties are enjoying a comparative rest.

One more argument and I have done. A monomanic is a person who is deranged upon some *one* topic, but sane upon all others. How can this partial insanity be accounted for upon any other ground than that of a plurality of faculties? In this case, one organ may be diseased while the rest are healthy. But if the mind is a unity, then the disease extends to the whole. But it is the fact that men become crazy upon one subject, while perfectly sane upon every other topic.

This thing can be satisfactorily explained only upon the ground of a diversity of organs, and faculties—In that case, each one speaks its own language and its own perversion, but the whole head need not be sick.

I take it for granted that we have now established two points in Phrenology;

First—That the head and brain are the seat and organ of thought;

Second—That the mind is composed of a plurality of faculties, each having a separate organ for its manifestation.

These are the corner stones of Phrenology, and upon them has been reared the mighty structure of the science; a science, having a bearing upon man in every relation of life, domestic, social, and religious.

THE cheapest way to educate your family is by subscribing for a first-class newspaper, like the COLUMBIAN. The man or woman who reads a good newspa per regularly, is always intelligent and well posted on the topics of the day. Those who stop their paper because the Presidential campaign is over, make a very great mistake. The approaching winter and its session of Congress will be more important to the people of the country than any Presidential campaign ever was. The readers of the COLUMBIAN may rely upon the fullest and most trustworthy information upon every subject of public importance this winter. Renew your subscription immediately, and at the same time get a few of your friends to send their names as new subscribers. No investment can be better than the money paid for the COLUMBIAN.

PEOPLE are now stocking their cellars with potatoes, onions and turnips for the winter; while trade in those things not immediately perishable is considerably brisk.

THE Baptists have added over 64,000 to their communion this year; and now number in this country more than 1,100,000.

THE National Debt statement for November 1st, shows a total of $2,641,053,572. Only this, and nothing more.

ACCORDING to the New York *Times*, Geary will not be a candidate for U. S. Senator—but will be for Governor, again. Oh!

Pennsylvania will send five Catholic Bishops to the General Council at Rome next year.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER.

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has bought out THOMAS RUCKLE, and will continue the business of SADDLE and HARNESS MAKING, in all its various branches, at the old stand above Snyder's Hotel, and hopes to deserve and receive the patronage of all who need articles in his line.

Feb.28,'68 GEORGE LAZARUS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, or to the firm of Sloan & Millard, on note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment. All persons failing to do so soon, their accounts will be left with the proper officer for collection.

D. K. SLOAN.

Orangeville Pa. Nov. 6, 1868. 2m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he has refitted his Carding Machines and is now ready to do wool carding in good order. When good, clean and well prepared wool is sent me, my patrons may look for good rolls.

Cutting, Coloring and dressing Cloth, done to order. Wool left at Hartman's Store, Bloomsburg, will be taken and returned every two or three weeks with bill of work. The pay can be left at Hartman's.

Wool left at Orangeville, at either of the stores will be attended to promptly.

No wool wagon is running for me this summer only to Bloomsburg and Orangeville, for the accommodation of those at a distance.

GEORGE VANCE.

June 19, 1868. Near Orangeville

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER REA, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Alexander W. Rea, late of Centralia Borough Columbia Co. deceased, have been granted by the Register of said co. to Anna Maria Rea, of Centralia bor. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

ANNA MARIA REA,
Oct. 30,'68-6t. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DANIEL YETTER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Yetter, late of Main township, Columbia co, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to William H. Yetter and William T. Shuman, of aforesaid township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

WM. H. YETTER, } Administrators
WM. T. SHUMAN, }

Oct. 30,'68.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN HESS, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Hess, late of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Hiram Hess of Fishing creek twp. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

HIRAM HESS,
Oct. 31,'68-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ISAAC DAVIS DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Isaac Davis, late of Beaver township, Columbia county have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to C. B. Brockway of Bloomtownship. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate either on note or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Oct. 27,'68-6t. Executor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, Estate of Adam Lutz, late of Benton township, Columbia county. The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of county aforesaid, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets of the deceased in the hands of Martin P. Lutz, Executor of Adam Lutz deceased, to and among the creditors in the order established by law, will meet the creditors of the decedent, and all other persons interested at his office in Bloomsburg, in said county, for the purpose of his appointment, on Monday, the 30th day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day. All parties interested are requested to attend on that day, and present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in for or share of the fund.

C. W. MILLER,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 3,'68. Auditor.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, on Saturday the 21st day of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Benjamin Aldabach administrator of the estate of Daniel Ent, late of Orange township, in said county, deceased will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises the decedent's interest in a certain tract of land situate in Orange twp., county aforesaid, adjoining lands of D. L. Everhart, Augustus Everhart, Col. W. Jackson and others, containing SEVENTY-FOUR ACRES more or less. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Orange, and county aforesaid. 11-8-6t

Conditions of Sale—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent, at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi.

SAMUEL DIETTERICH,
Oct. 27,'68-tf. Administrator.

ESTATE OF CLEMUEL G. RICKETTS, late of Orange Township, deceased. To the heirs and legal representatives of Clemuel G. Ricketts, late of Orange township Columbia county, deceased, to wit: To Mary Ricketts, widow of decedent who resides in Orangeville, County aforesaid; Eli h G. Ricketts of the same place; John Ricketts of Pickerington, Fairfield county, Ohio; Nancy Buell of Gilead, Calhoun county, Illinois; Pleasant Sims of Middle Fork, Indiana; the heirs of Elizabeth Ricketts whose residence are unknown; Ruth Huber, whose residence is unknown; the heirs of Mary M'Intosh, whose residences are unknown, the heirs of Sarah Courtright, whose residences are unknown, except that of the mother and children of her daughter, Lucinda Courtright, viz; Richard C., Margaret C., Nancy P., Rebecca M., Irena and Matilda Courtright, whose residence is New Hope edwards county, Illinois, and who have for their guardian Elijah G. Ricketts aforesaid; and to Letitia Ricketts, or her heirs whose residences are unknown,—and to all other persons interested. Greeting.

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held in Lewisburg, Union county, on the THIRD ST. SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Clemuel G. Ricketts deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly appointed by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said court, the 23d day of September, A. D. 1868.

CHARLES C. FINCH,
Oct. 27,'68-6t. Clerk O. C.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:—In the matter of the estate of Daniel G. Ent, dec'd. Petition of administrator for review. And now to wit: Sept. 9, 1868, upon the petition of Reuben Allabach administrator of Daniel G. Ent, decd. for a review of his account, filed Nov. 1, 1867, alleging, that he was therein erroneously charged with *one thousand dollars* as the proceeds of real estate sold by him, and praying to be relieved upon said item in the account of the petitioner. And it is further ordered that C. B. Brockway Esq., be appointed an Auditor, to report the facts in reference to said item, with his opinion whether in justice and equity the petitioner is entitled to the relief prayed for.

By the Court.

In pursuance of the above order the undersigned would give notice to all parties interested that he will meet them for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 24th of November, 1868.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Oct. 27,'68-4t. Auditor.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT,

Located in the centre of the town of Bloomsburg on Main Street, near the Court House, the Hotels, and principal stores. It has a front of 33½ feet on Main Street, and is not erected upon it a frame dwelling house with necessary out buildings. The situation is admirably adapted for a business stand. Information concerning terms &c., can be obtained from Bernhard Stohner at his saloon on Main Street.

Bloomsburg, Aug., 14,'68-tf

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
ALTP TER AND BRIMSTONE,
N 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

LEVI LEIB FOR THE USE OF DANIEL MORRIS vs. GEORGE LEIB. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County Pa No. 97 May T—1868:

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed an auditor by the said Court, to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Defendant, and ordered to be paid into Court; will attend at the Register's office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, Nov. 27th 1868, for the purpose of making said distribution. All persons are hereby required to make their claims to said fund before the auditor at the time specified, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Auditor.

("GAZETTE" please copy.)

JUST RECEIVED—The cheapest HOOP SKIRTS in the county at

Mar. 13, '68—tf L. T. SHARPLESS'

MERCHANDISE.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVES

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, BY

JAMES K. EYER.

Also, Sole Agent for LELIS PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. feb8'67.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a

NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE

in the Waller Brick Building, on Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of

CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE.

IT COMPRISES OF

BED MATRESSES,

SOFAS, LOUNGES

MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES
CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED, AND WOOD BOTTOMED.
EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES.
PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

In fact a full assortment of

READY-MADE COFFINS

of all sizes, and of

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE W. CORELL.

Bloomsburg, August 16, 1867.

CLOTHES BY MACHINERY.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his new and approved method of making clothes by a system based upon mathematical principles, which renders it impossible to be otherwise than perfectly accurate He claims for this method the following advantages.

FIRST.

Perfect accuracy.

SECOND.

A saving of two thirds of the time usually taken to cut out the cloth.

THIRD.

Ability to measure any figure so as to insure a good fit.

FOURTH.

That it does away with the necessity of being measured more than once, as often is the case from the misapprehension or mistake of the measurer.

He would urge the public to give it a trial, as he is satisfied that it will give perfect satisfaction. He will be happy to exhibit and explain its working at any time to visitors.

J. W. CHEMBERLIN
March 20, 1868. Main St., below Market.

BEHOLD, AND SEE THEM COME.

THE

MISSES HARMAN

Have just returned from Philadelphia with a large and varied assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

such as are seldom brought to this market. Call and examine for yourselves. Place of business, a few doors below the American House.

Nov. 13,'68-6t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE & PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned will expose to public sale with his residence in Fishingcreek twp., Columbia county, Pa., on Wednesday November 25, 1868 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon the following described real estate, to wit: First. A messuage and lot of ground, bounded by lands of Abraham Boddins, Nathan Smith and others, containing one acre and 60 perches, on which are erected a

DWELLING HOUSE

Saw Mill, Turning Mill and the usual outbuildings. Second. Also, a tract of land adjoining, containing Fifty Acres, adjoining lands of the Estate of Wm. Buckalew, Daniel Thomas and others.

Also, the following named personal property, to wit: One young Horse, one cow, one two-year old heifer, one two-horse wagon, one Buggy, one plow, one set of double harness, one good cooking stove, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ABRAHAM UNANGST.

Nov. 6, 1868.

THE ATLANTIC ALMANAC

FOR 1869.

EDITED BY DONALD G. MITCHELL.

The Almanac for 1869 is even more valuable and attractive than that for 1868 which won great popularity as a Miscellany of Literature and Art. Its Literary contents are all original, having been prepared expressly for it, and combine in a high degree the practical and the entertaining.

The Astalic portion is in harmony with the Literary contents, the four colored plates and the twelve calander pictures being original designs, chiefly illustrative of American scenes and customs. The Astronomical department is unusually full and important, comprising an account of the Total eclipse of the Sun which will occur in August 1869, together with a map showing the portions of the United States where the eclipse will be visible. This eclipse will be of a more striking character than any that has occurred since 1806.

The Almanac contains four Full-page Illustrations, in colors of The Season, and Fine Art Illustrations by the most skilful Artists, such as Darley, Hoppin, Fenn, Perkins, White, Hitchcock, Eytinge, and Waud.

A beautiful colored cover adds to the attractiveness of the Almanac.

It is sold at fifty cents by Booksellers and dealers, or will be sent postpaid by the Publishers, TICKNOR and FIELDS, Boston.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia in the matter of the estate of Jos. Hayhurst late of Columbia co., Pa. The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Samuel Achenbach, Administrator of Joseph Haynurt deceased among the Creditors of the said Intestate, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 4th day of DECEMBER next, at ten o'clock, a. m. at his office in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present them to the Auditor, or on failure to present the same be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said estate.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

Nov. 13,'68-4t

HENRY WOLF, } (Successors to S. C. Shive.)
E. C. BARTON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING

Leased the Planing Mill and Machine Shop formerly occupied by S. C. Shive, will continue the business of manufacturing

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDING, Brackets &c. We are also prepared to furnish dressed flooring, shingles and all other lumber required in the construction of buildings. All kinds of turning done at short notice. Bills for joist and other frame stuff filled with promptness and care. Orders respectfully solicited.

April 17,'68 WOLF & BARTON.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

THE PLACE

to get your money back in good goods at low prices is at

L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Delaines, Calicoes, Muslins, etc.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Hoop Skirts of all kinds, embracing extra sizes, Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Paper Collars and Cuffs, new styles, Linen Shirt fronts for Men and Boys.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A new invoice of Crockery, Queensware, Yellowware, etc.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A new installment of Hams, Dried Beef, Cod Fish and Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

The best $1.00 Syrup in the town.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh Dried Fruits, Apples, Peaches, pared and unpared. Blackberries, Prunes, White Beans, Barley and Hominy.

WANTED

Butter, Eggs and Lard; for a prime article cash will be paid.

WANTED

Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE

FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE

Bloomsburg, March 20, 1868.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

a fresh stock

of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to

COLOR STRAW HATS

on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.

MRS. E. KLINE.

Light Street, October 4, 1867.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY

has just returned from Philadelphia, and has bought, and is offering the best assortment of

FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
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ever exhibited in Bloomsburg, and is prepared to make up dresses and all other articles of female wardrobe, at short notice, and in the best and

LATEST SPRING STYLES

Rooms in the Ramsey Buildings, on West Main Street. Call and see her varied stock of Spring Goods.

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A mild and agreeable Tonic Stimulant, Sedative and Carminative

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Extracted entirely from Herbs and Roots, Highly beneficial in

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or Bitters has never failed to cure the worst kind of Dyspepsia; is the most successful medicine yet discovered for the cure of Consumption Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs; is made entirely of roots and herbs. One bottle will convince any one who gives it a fair trial. No family should be without it. Put up in large bottles, prepared and sold by Jonathan Heisler & Co. Schuylkill Haven, Pa., and by all Druggists.

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For doing a family washing in the most nice and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of hot soda soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine castile. Try the splendid soap, sold by the Alden Chemical Works, 48 North Front street Phila.

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An extensive Assortment of men's and boy's LINEN SHIRT FRONTS, Paper Collars and Cuffs, and LADIES LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS selling cheap by

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The most popular Monthly in the world.—New York Observer.

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high and various excellence of Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of about 150,000 copies, which is issued with so much taste of typography and such careful regard to the wants of its readers, that it has established for itself a character and a popularity all its own. Each Number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with numerous wood cuts, and the literary matter is of the very best. It is not surprising that the Numbers, with such features, can scarcely be issued fast enough to meet the demand.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

We have no wish to say a word in disparagement of the merits of any of our new and splendid Monthlies. For the matter of that, Harper's Magazine, after ten years of unexampled success, is better than ever. But we must confess to a preference for the old-fashioned Monthly, with its long articles, and its old-fashioned way of publishing. We like to wait for a month for a new number, and then get it all at once. We like to have the whole of a story before us, and not be obliged to wait for the next number to see how it comes out. We like to have the whole of a book of travels, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the author saw next. We like to have the whole of a history, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what happened next. We like to have the whole of a work of fiction, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next character is going to do. We like to have the whole of a work of science, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next discovery is. We like to have the whole of a work of art, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next picture is. We like to have the whole of a work of poetry, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next verse is. We like to have the whole of a work of philosophy, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next thought is. We like to have the whole of a work of religion, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next sermon is. We like to have the whole of a work of politics, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next speech is. We like to have the whole of a work of history, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next event is. We like to have the whole of a work of biography, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next life is. We like to have the whole of a work of geography, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next country is. We like to have the whole of a work of astronomy, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next star is. We like to have the whole of a work of chemistry, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next element is. We like to have the whole of a work of geology, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next stratum is. We like to have the whole of a work of botany, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next plant is. We like to have the whole of a work of zoology, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next animal is. We like to have the whole of a work of anatomy, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next muscle is. We like to have the whole of a work of physiology, and not be obliged to wait for the next month to see what the next function is.

Farmer's Department.

Storing Potatoes For Winter

IT is often a matter of very great pecuniary importance for a farmer to be able to keep his potato crop until spring. Many made very handsome sums by pursuing this course, the past season. Potatoes were bought last fall for fifty cents a bushel, and those in good order were sold very generally in the spring for two dollars. As long as the custom of early marketing prevails so generally the man who cultivates the new seedlings and stores them until spring, will be likely to pursue a safe course. Prices are generally enough higher to pay for the extra handling and leave a margin for profit. They can be stored upon the surface of the ground in any dry position in the same manner as turnips but this requires much care in covering the pits on account of extreme weather that prevails in the best potato districts. It is not uncommon for the earth to freeze two feet deep, and the raising of a mound with water of that thickness over potatoes is a great labor. It has its advantages, however in saving carting, and once handling. The heap or pits are usually made upon the field where the potatoes grow, and so near together that when the potatoes are picked up they are taken directly to the heaps, which contain 30 to 100 bushels each, as suits the convenience of the farmer. A light covering of straw is put upon the potatoes, making a roof that will shed water and keep out the frost. When the farmer wishes to keep his potatoes for the spring market, this is a good method. Another way is to store their potatoes in pits, partly below the surface, but this can only be done where the soil is perfectly drained. There is not much difference in the labor involved, or in the security of the crop against frost. Farmers living near ports who wish to ship their potatoes in winter build cheap vaults or cellars in hill sides, which will hold from 500 to 1500 bushels. The vault has a window and shoot arranged for tipping in a cart-load at a time, and a door is upon the south end for taking the potatoes out. In New Jersey and on Long Island it is quite common to store potatoes in the house or barn cellar, to be ready for market at any time when the price suits. Immense quantities are stored by dealers in the city of New York, mostly in barrels, but sometimes in bulk. In cellar storage straw should be thrown over them to keep out the light. This crop keeps best, away from the air, in darkness and at a low temperature, a few degrees above freezing. That method is best which secure these conditions most perfectly, with the least labor and the least expense.

Cattle or Sheep.

It has been asked, which stock is better for the land, cattle or sheep? It does not admit of an unqualified answer. When the farmers of this part of New York, about forty years ago, entered largely on wool raising, they observed an improvement in their pastures, which led them to conclude that sheep were a better stock for land. But now most of these farmers or their successors, have disposed of their sheep, and observe again an improvement in their lands. This would indicate that a change of stock may be advantageous. I think the benefit which appeared at first from keeping sheep was lost by overstalking and by continued close cropping. Fine wool was profitable, and farmers were tempted to keep too many sheep. Old pastures were fed off year after year, without ploughing; the grass grew thicker, but was very short, and the depth of roots seemed to correspond. A change from pasturing to mowing worked a great deal of improvement, and a change from sheep to cattle has a similar effect partly perhaps, because the grass is not cropped so close, and partly, it may be presumed, because of change.

Experience teaches us that all our dry land (in this part of the State) should be ploughed and re-seeded, some soils frequently and others at longer intervals.

Some manures seem better for certain crops, as the sheep manure for wheat; but for general improvement of the land, we see no reason to believe that one kind of stock is superior to any other.—*N. Reed in Country Gentleman.*

HOW TO KEEP WINTER APPLES.—An exchange recommends packing apples for late keeping in well dried sawdust; that from hard wood is better than pine, and probably bass wood or maple would be the nicest. However packed, apples should be carefully picked when they are dry without the slightest bruise, having remained on the trees as long as there is no danger from frost. In packing in sawdust they are put in one at a time in compact layers with an inch of sawdust at the bottom, and sufficient upon each layer to cover them, the whole being gently shaken down occasionally as the filling goes on. The advantage is, that the sawdust keeps the apples from contact with each other, excludes the air, and absorbs any moisture which may come from within or without. This plan is adapted to family use for extreme later keeping, rather than for general marketing purpose, though it would be equally useful for the latter purposes where sawdust could be obtained and prepared in sufficient quantities. Another excellent plan for late keeping is, to wrap up each apple in a bit of old paper and pack them in barrels or boxes. Old newspapers torn into patches eight or ten inches square, will answer. However packed, all wormy or otherwise defective apples should be culled out. Store apples, in fall and winter, should be kept in a dry place, and as cool as is consistent with safety from frosts.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

"EMPLOYMENT so certainly produces cheerfulness," says Bishop Hall, that I have known a man come home in high spirits from a funeral, because he had the management of it."

SMYTHE spent two whole days and nights in considering and answer to this conundrum: "Why is an egg undone like an egg overdone?" He would suffer no one to tell him, and at last hit upon the solution—because both are hardly done.

A MERCHANT examining a hogshead of hardware, on comparing it with the invoice, found it all right, except a hammer less than the invoice. "Och! don't be troubled said the Irish porter," says he, the nagur took it out to open the hogshead with."

For The Young Folks.

The Prince Desir and the Prince Mignone.

THERE was once upon a time a King who passionately loved a Princess, but she could not be married because she was enchanted. He went in search of a Fairy to learn what he should do to be loved by the Princess. The Fairy said to him, "You know that the Princess has a large cat, of which she is very fond. She is destined to marry the man who shall be sufficiently adroit to tread on the tail of her cat." The King said to himself, "That will not be very difficult." So he quitted the Fairy, determined to crush the tail of the cat rather than fail to tread on it. He ran to the palace of his mistress, where Minon came towards him, putting up his back, as he was accustomed to do; the King raised his foot, but when he thought he was certain to set it on the cat's tail, Minon turned round so quickly that his Majesty trod on nothing but the floor. He tried for eight days to step on this fatal tail, but it appeared to be full of quicksilver, so continually was it in motion. At length the King had the good fortune to surprise Minon whilst he was sleeping, and stamped upon his tail with all his force. Minon awoke, squalling horribly, then suddenly he took the form of a great man, and regarding the prince with eyes full of anger, he said to him, "Thou shalt wed the Princess, because thou hast destroyed the enchantment which prevented thee from doing so, but I will be avenged. Thou shalt have a son who shall always be unhappy until the moment when he shall discover that he has too long a nose, and if thou darest to divulge the threat I have uttered thou shalt die immediately." Although the King was very frightened at the sight of this great man, who was an enchanter, he could not help laughing at this threat. "If my son has too long a nose,', said he to himself, "unless he be either blind or without arms, he can always see it or feel it."

The enchanter having disappeared, the King sought the princess, who consented to marry him; but his happiness was of brief duration, for he died at the end of eight months. A month afterwards the Queen brought into the world a little prince whom they named Desir. He had large blue eyes, the most beautiful in the world, and a pretty little mouth, but his nose was so big that it covered half his face. The Queen was inconsolable when she saw this great nose; but the ladies who were with her told her that the nose was not so large as it appeared to her: that it was a Romau nose, and that she might learn from history that all heroes had large noses. The Queen, who passionately loved her son, was charmed at this discourse, and from constantly looking at Desir his nose did not appear so large to her as at first. The Prince was brought up with care, and as soon as he could speak they told all sorts of shocking stories before him about people with short noses. They allowed no one to come near him but those whose noses in some degree resembled his own, and the courtiers, to pay their court to the Queen and her son, pulled the noses of their little children several times in the day to make them longer; but it was no use pulling, for they appeared snub-nosed by the side of Prince Desir.

As soon as he could understand it they taught him history, and when they spoke of any great prince or beautiful princess they always said they had long noses. All his apartments were full of portraits with large noses, and Desir became so accustomed to regard the lehgth of the nose as a beauty, that he would not for a crown have had his in the least diminished.

When he was twenty years of age, and they thought of marrying him, they presented him with the portraits of several princesses. He was enchanted with that of Mignone. She was the daughter of a great King, and heiress to several kingdoms; but Desir thought nothing of that, so much was he engrossed by her beauty. This Princess, whom he found so charming, had, however, a little turned-up nose, which had the prettiest effect in the world on her face, but which threw the courtiers into the utmost embarrassment. They had acquired the habit of ridiculing little noses, and they could not restrain a smile at that of the Princess, but Desir would allow no raillery on this subject, and he banished from his court two courtiers who had dared to disparage the nose of Mignone. The others, profiting by this example, corrected themselves, and there was one who said to the Prince, that in truth a man could no' be handsome without a large nose, but that female beauty was altogether different, and that a scholar who spoke Greek had told him that he had read, in an old Greek manuscript, that the beautiful Cleopatra had the tip of the nose turned up.

The Prince made a magnificent present to the person who told him this good news, and he sent ambassadors to demand Mignone's hand in marriage. They granted his request, and he went more than three leagues to meet her, so anxious was he to behold her; but when he advanced to kiss her hand, the Enchanter descended, carried off the Princess before his face, and left him inconsolable. Desir resolved not to return to his kingdom till he had recovered Mignone. He would not allow any of his courtiers to follow him, and being mounted on his good horse he put the bridle on his neck and let him take his own road.

The horse entered a large plain, over which he travelled all day without seeing a single house. The master and the horse were both dying of hunger, when at length in the evening the Prince saw a cavern, in which was a light. He entered, and perceived a little woman, who appeared to be more than an hundred years old. She put on her spectacles to look at the Prince, but she was a long time adjusting them, because her nose was too short. The Prince and the Fairy (for she was one) each burst out laughing at seeing the other, and cried out both at once, "Ah, what a droll nose!" "Not so droll as yours," said Desir to the Fairy, "but, Madam, let us leave our noses as they are, and be so good as to give me something to eat, for I am dying of hunger, and so is my poor horse." "With all my heart," said the Fairy; "although your nose is so ridiculous, you are no less the son of my best friend. I loved the King your father like my own brother; he had a very handsome nose, that Prince!" "And what is wanting in mine?" said Desir. "Oh, there is nothing wanting," replied the Fairy; "on the contrary, there is but too much of it; but never mind, one may be a very good man, even with too long a nose. I have told you that I was the friend of your father; he came to see me very often in those days; and *a propos* of those days, let me tell you I was then very pretty, and he used to say so. I must tell you a conversation we had together the last time that he saw me."

(To be continued.)

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is compounded of the pure fulers, (or as they are medicinally term ed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, tasteless and entirely free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, INDUCED BY SEVERE LABOR, HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, ETC.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will impart new life into their veins, restore to a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, in other words, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a valuable, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours truly,

"GEO. W. WOODWARD"

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1866

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of the various or dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

"Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding this course as one not in my appropriate sphere, I have declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually, I do not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,

German Druggist, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1 00

" " half dozen.....5 00

Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, per bottle, or a half dozen for.....7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC.

January 21, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cloths, Cassimeres, Shawls, Flannels, Silks, White Goods, Linens, Hoop Skirts, Muslins, Hollowware, Cedarware, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hoop Nets, Umbrellas, Looking-Glasses, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Rice, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.

Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery, Carpets, Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, &c., &c. &c.

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.

Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inhalds and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS, AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

M. ARTMAN, C. H. DILLINGER, E. R. RATMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

No. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,

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Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS, GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO, WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC. May 16, 1867-1y.

ROW[illegible]TON & CO.,

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COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE, BROOM[illegible] WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, LOOK[illegible] CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS, [illegible] FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

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M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to sell customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for he same, is sure to insure a sale.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg,a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 5'67

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after May 20th 1868, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

425 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6[illegible] P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

9.38 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore, WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.50 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

F.D. S. YOUNG,

General Passenger Agent.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after May 11th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going South. Leave a. m.	Leave p. m.	Going North. Arrive a. m.	Arrive p. m.
Scranton	8.50	3.30	11.10	6.47
			Leave	
Pittston	6.00	4.08	10.30	6.10
Kingston	6.28	4.45	10.00	5.40
Plymouth	6.42	4.55	7.41	5.29
Shickshinny	7.22	5.30	9.00	7.31
Berwick	7.50	6.15	8.30	6.50
Bloom	8.30	6.45	7.40	6.10
Rupert	8.46	7.01	7.25	6.06
Danville	9.10	7.42	7.02	5.31
	Arrive	Arrive	Leave	Leave
North'd	9.50	8.50	6.25	5.10

The 11.10 Train at Scranton makes connections with Express Train for New York at 3 o'clock p. m., arriving in New York 9.50 p. m.

H. A. FONDA, Sup't.

1868. 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 14th 1868, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.....10.40 p.m.
" " " Northumberland..6.12 a.m
" " arr. at Erie.....9.30 p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....11.30 m.
" " " Northd.....5.40 p.m.
" " arr. at Erie.....9.0 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....8.00 a.m.
" " " Northd.....4.35 p.m
" " arr. at Lock Haven.....7.52 p.m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.....10.35 a.m.
" " " North'd.....11.50 p.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....7.00 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.....2.50 p.m.
" " " North'd.....3.55 a.m
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....5.00 p.m.

Mail and Express connects with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Rail Road. Baggage checked through.

A. L. TYLER,

General Superintendent, Williamsport.

READING RAILROAD.

SUM AR A NT, May 29th 1868.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2,20, 8,35 and 8,50 a. m., 12,40 noon and 2,00 & 9,30 p.m., connecting with similar trains on the Pa. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5,00, 10,00 & 11,50 a.m., & 3,30 7,40 & 10,30 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 2,00 a.m. and 9,30 p.m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8,50 a.m., and 2,30 and 4,40 p.m., stopping at all the principal way stations; the 4,40 p.m. making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3,55 p.m. Returning: Leave New York at 9,00 a.m. and 12,00 m., and 5,00 and 8,00 p.m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9,00 a.m. and 5,00 and 8 00 p. m., trains without change. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7,30 a.m., returning from Reading at 6,30 p.m stopping at all stations; Pottsville at 8,45 a. m., and 6,15 p.m., Ashland 6,00 a.m and 12,10 noon, and 2,00 p. m., Tamaqua at 8,30 a. m. and 4,00 and 8,45 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7,10 a.m. and 12,00 noon.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 7,00 a.m., returning from Philadelphia at 5,15 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6,45 a.m.,, returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4,30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7,00 a.m., and 6-15 p.m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9,00 a.m., and 5,5 p.m. Returning: Leave Skippack at 6,45 a.m., and 1,15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad

On Sundays, leave New York at 8,00 p.m., Philadelphia 9,00 a.m. and 5,15 p.m., the 9,00 a.m. train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8,00 a.m., Harrisburg 5,25 a.m. and 4,10 and 9,55 p.m., and Reading at 1,10 and 2,45 and 7,35 p.m. for Harrisburg, and 7,00 a.m., and 11,40 p.m. for New York, and 4,25 p.m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed to each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,

General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., May 20, 1868.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

HEADS THE LIST,

And leads the column 4,998 ahead of all others. This Machine is the

MOST POPULAR IN USE.

It uses the finest needle of any Machine in existence.

Any lady wanting a good

SEWING MACHINE,

Will consult her own interests by buying a SINGER. It is easier to run, learn and keep in order than any Machine in the world.

OVER 350,000 OF THEM IN USE.

The fullest instruction given those who purchase of the Machine WILL BE WARRANTED to you for one year.

Please call at my Store and satisfy yourselves. Here you will find Needles, Thread and Silk.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Agent.

April 3,'68-1f. Bloomsburg, Pa.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Rodgers Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. (may 17 67-6m.

J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 418 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street

Philadelphia.

GET THE BEST.

Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod is the best protection against disaster by lightning ever invented. The subscriber is agent for the above invention, and all orders by mail or in person will be promptly attended to.

May 15,'68. E. B. BIDLEMAN.

NOTICE.

To all persons whom it may concern. Notice is hereby given that from and after this date, no person shall buy, sell or deal in any way, with Lloyd Kressler in the name or upon the responsibility of George Kressler—as the said George Kressler by his attorney in fact Wm. Kressler refuses to pay any debt contracted by said Lloyd, or to be held in any way responsible for his actions.

WM. KRESSLER,

Oct. 9,'67. Att'y. in fact.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,

FRENCH CANDIES,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,

NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,

CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

GRAND OPENING

GRAND OPENING

GRAND OPENING

GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
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HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
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LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
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PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
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GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
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QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
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TINWARE,
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TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
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FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.

AT

McKELVY, SEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, SEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, SEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, SEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, SEAL & CO'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market streets.
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets.
Northwest corner of Main and Market streets.
Northwest corner of Main and Market streets.
Northwest corner of Main and Market streets.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

In large quantities and at reduced rates always on hand.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &c., &c.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 16, 1867-1y.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 33 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 421 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 23 North Water St.

Philadelphia.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plowcastings, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER GILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accommodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice

25 DOZEN MILK-